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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/756,713	01/13/2004	Richard Schmitz	DS03-014	2916
7590 STEPHEN B. ACKERMAN 25 DAVIS AVENUE POUGHKEEPSIE, NY 12603			EXAMINER BODDIE, WILLIAM	
			ART UNIT 2629	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/756,713	Applicant(s) SCHMITZ ET AL.	
	Examiner William L. Boddie	Art Unit 2629	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20,22-51,53-89 and 91-107 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20,22-51,53-89 and 91-107 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Currently claims 1-20, 22-51, 53-89 and 91-107 are pending.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on June 20th, 2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed June 20th, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. On pages 3-5 of the Remarks, the Applicants again traverse the rejection of claim 1. The Applicants' main point of contention remains the argument that Dowling does not disclose including memory within the integrated circuit.
5. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner admits that Dowling is not explicit in disclosing an integrated memory. However, it seems implicit within the disclosure of Dowling that the memory was included in the integrated circuit. For this reason along with the previously discussed interpretations Dowling is seen as disclosing an integrated memory.
6. However, in the nature of advancing prosecution, the Examiner has included in the current Office action an additional reference which explicitly discloses an integrated

memory in the device. The newly added reference, Colorado, should remove any doubt as to the prior art knowledge of integrating the Applicants' components into a single integrated circuit. Specifically the Applicants are pointed to column 2, lines 53 through 67 of Colorado which detail the integrated memory.

7. Furthermore, as shown in the below, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art and there is proper motivation to combine the two arts. As such the claims are still not seen as patentable in their current form.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1-3, 8, 11-15, 17-20, 22-23, 26-32, 37, 40-45, 49-51, 53-54, 57-63, 65, 67-70, 75, 78-84, 86-89, 91-92 and 95-98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701).

With respect to claim 1, Dowling discloses, a system to perform a light show (fig. 1), wherein LED modules (4 in fig. 1) are displaying related light beams having defined properties (parameters in fig. 2a for example), wherein said properties have been defined prior to performing said light show (parameters are stored in a program clear from fig. 2a) is comprising:

an integrated circuit comprising:

- an interface to input information (1 in fig. 1);
- a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (6 in fig. 1);
- a sequencer to control one or more LED drivers (2 in fig. 1);
- a LED driver unit (3 in fig. 1) comprising a driver for each color of said LED modules (para. 54) able to control the intensity of light where one driver for each LED is used (para. 78 for example); and
- an electrical connection to said LED modules (note the wired connection between the controller and LED); and
- an arrangement of one or more LED modules (three modules in fig. 1).

Dowling does not **explicitly** disclose, that the integrated circuit comprises a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed.

Colorado discloses, a system to perform a light show (fig. 7), wherein LED modules (104-106 in fig. 4; col. 4, lines 42-46) are displaying related light beams having defined properties (illumination patterns; 108 in fig. 4), wherein said properties have been defined prior to performing said light show (clear from fig. 4; col. 4, lines 26-28), is comprising:

- an integrated circuit comprising:
 - a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (154 in fig. 4, for example; col. 2, lines 53-67)
 - a processor (176 in fig. 5, for example) to control three LED power supplies;

a power supply unit, comprising a power supply for each color of LED modules able to control the intensity of light of each color of LED modules (col. 4, lines 44-47).

Dowling and Colorado are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely LED control circuitry.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include Dowling's memory in his integrated circuit, as taught by Colorado.

The motivation for doing so would have been the well-known benefit of decreasing the manufacturing steps necessary to create the device.

With respect to claim 2, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein the parameters defining said properties of said light beams are downloaded via said interface to input information (para. 65 for example) and stored in said memory (para. 56).

With respect to claim 3, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said arrangement of one or more LED modules (4 in fig. 1) comprises three LED modules (clear from fig. 1).

With respect to claim 8, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said LED drivers are PWM LED drivers (para. 57).

With respect to claim 11, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said LED drivers are current controlled drivers (para. 52).

With respect to claim 12, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said properties of said light beams comprise different defined brightness for each LED (paras. 59 and 78 for example).

With respect to claim 13, Dowling discloses, the system of claim 1 (see above), wherein said properties of said light beams comprise different defined flashing intervals for each LED (see parameters in fig. 2b for example).

With respect to claim 14, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said properties of said light beams comprise different ON/OFF intervals, different colors, different brightness, and a flashing interval for each LED (note the numerous programs and parameters for each in figs. 2a-2b).

With respect to claim 15, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said LED driver unit is activating the lights in defined time intervals (para. 61).

With respect to claim 17, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said LED driver unit is controlling the transition between different colors of a LED module using a fading interval (para. 59; also note the slow wash parameters in fig. 2a).

With respect to claim 18, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 17 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein different options are possible to define said fading interval (see fig. 2a where the change/wash time can be made larger or smaller).

With respect to claim 19, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 18 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said options to define a fading interval include the options "No Fade" (strobe program), "Slow Fade" (slow wash; parameter b), "Linear Fade" (parameter c/d), "Fast Fade" (increase wash; parameter a).

With respect to claim 20, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 19 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, where only a few of said options are being used (from the diagram in fig. 2a/b it seems clear that the user can only use one "option" at a time).

With respect to claim 22, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said circuit is realized in an ASIC (para. 53-54).

With respect to claim 23, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said LEDs are connected to said circuit via output pins (clear from fig. 1 and para. 54).

With respect to claim 26, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said properties of said light beams comprise a light pattern over a multitude of LED modules (para. 78; for example).

With respect to claim 27, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said properties of said light beams comprise a light intensity setting (paras. 59 and 78 for example).

With respect to claim 28, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 27 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said light intensity setting is defined for each LED individually (para. 54).

With respect to claim 29, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said properties of said light beams comprise a defined sequencing of said LEDs (para. 69; also note the blink parameters in fig. 2b).

With respect to claim 30, Dowling discloses, a system for visual, electronic communication, highlighting information/events (fig. 1), wherein LED modules are displaying related light signals having defined properties representing said different information/events (para. 69, for example), is comprising:

- an integrated circuit comprising:
 - an interface to input information (1 in fig. 1);
 - a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (6 in fig. 1);
 - a sequencer to control one or more LED drivers (2 in fig. 1);
 - a LED driver unit (3 in fig. 1) comprising a driver for each color of said LED modules (para. 54) able to control the intensity of light where one driver for each LED is used (para. 78 for example); and
 - an electrical connection to said LED modules (note the wired connection between the controller and LED); and
 - an arrangement of one or more LED modules (three modules in fig. 1).

Dowling does not **explicitly** disclose, that the integrated circuit comprises a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed.

Colorado discloses, a system to perform a light show (fig. 7), wherein LED modules (104-106 in fig. 4; col. 4, lines 42-46) are displaying related light beams having defined properties (illumination patterns; 108 in fig. 4), wherein said properties have been defined prior to performing said light show (clear from fig. 4; col. 4, lines 26-28), is comprising:

- an integrated circuit comprising:
 - a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (154 in fig. 4, for example; col. 2, lines 53-67)
 - a processor (176 in fig. 5, for example) to control three LED power supplies;

a power supply unit, comprising a power supply for each color of LED modules able to control the intensity of light of each color of LED modules (col. 4, lines 44-47).

Dowling and Colorado are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely LED control circuitry.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include Dowling's memory in his integrated circuit, as taught by Colorado.

The motivation for doing so would have been the well-known benefit of decreasing the manufacturing steps necessary to create the device.

With respect to claims 31-32, 37, 40-45, 48-51, 53-54 and 57-60, as these claims are identical to those previously rejected, specifically claims 2-3, 8, 11-15, 17-23 and 26-29, claims 31-32, 37, 40-45, 48-54 and 57-60 are rejected on the same merits shown above in their identical claims.

With respect to claim 61, Dowling discloses, a phone system (para. 93) highlighting information/events wherein LED modules are displaying related signals representing said different information/events (para. 69 for example), is comprising:

- a circuit comprising:
 - an integrated interface to input information (1 in fig. 1);
 - a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (6 in fig. 1);
 - a sequencer to control one or more LED drivers (2 in fig. 1);

a LED driver unit (3 in fig. 1) comprising a driver for each color of said LED modules (para. 54) able to control the intensity of light where one driver for each LED is used (para. 78 for example); and

an electrical connection to said LED modules (note the wired connection between the controller and LED); and

an arrangement of one or more LED modules (three modules in fig. 1).

Dowling does not **explicitly** disclose, that the integrated circuit comprises a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed.

Colorado discloses, a system to perform a light show (fig. 7), wherein LED modules (104-106 in fig. 4; col. 4, lines 42-46) are displaying related light beams having defined properties (illumination patterns; 108 in fig. 4), wherein said properties have been defined prior to performing said light show (clear from fig. 4; col. 4, lines 26-28), is comprising:

an integrated circuit comprising:

a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (154 in fig. 4, for example; col. 2, lines 53-67)

a processor (176 in fig. 5, for example) to control three LED power supplies;

a power supply unit, comprising a power supply for each color of LED modules able to control the intensity of light of each color of LED modules (col. 4, lines 44-47).

Dowling and Colorado are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely LED control circuitry.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include Dowling's memory in his integrated circuit, as taught by Colorado.

The motivation for doing so would have been the well-known benefit of decreasing the manufacturing steps necessary to create the device.

With respect to claims 62-63, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 61 (see above).

Dowling does not expressly disclose where the LED modules are located on the phone.

Colorado discloses, a phone system with LED modules (220, 212 in fig. 7 for example) located on the front of the phone in a prominent location (clear from fig. 7; col. 6, lines 16-32).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the LED modules of Dowling on the phone as taught by Colorado.

One motivation for doing so would have been to allow for the user to change the appearance of the phone, akin to changing the faceplate (Colorado; col. 1, lines 23-33).

With respect to claim 65, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 61 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein the phone system is a mobile phone (para. 93).

With respect to claim 67, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 61 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said phone comprises composer software to define the parameters of said sequencer (program 1-4 in figs. 2a/b) and to download said parameters (para. 65 for example) to said memory (para. 56).

With respect to claim 68, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 61 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein the parameters of said sequencer are downloaded from a PC (para. 118).

With respect to claim 69, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 61 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein the parameters of said sequencer are downloaded from the Internet (network in fig. 27 and para. 118; also note para. 92).

With respect to claims 70, 75, 78-84, 86-89, 91-92 and 95-98, as these claims are identical to those previously rejected, specifically claims 2-3, 8, 11-15, 17-23 and 26-29, claims 70, 75, 78-84, 86-92 and 95-98 are rejected on the same merits shown above in their identical claims.

10. Claims 4-7, 33-36, 71-74, 99-100, and 102-106 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and further in view of Mueller et al. (US 6,016,038).

With respect to claim 4, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above).

Neither Dowling nor Colorado expressly disclose, wherein said arrangement of one or more LED modules comprises more than one LED each.

Mueller discloses, a LED driving system wherein an arrangement of LED modules (120, 140, 160 in fig. 1) comprises more than one LED each (col. 3, lines 30-34).

Mueller, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor namely, LED drivers and control circuitry.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include numerous LEDs in each module.

The motivation for doing so would have been to increase the intensity of the LED display (Dowling; para. 89).

With respect to claim 5, Mueller, Colorado and Dowling disclose, the system of claim 4 (see above).

Dowling as modified above further discloses, wherein said arrangement of one or more LED modules comprises three LEDs each (Mueller; col. 3, lines 30-34; discloses 27 red LEDs, and 25 green and blue LEDs; thus each module comprises three LEDs in addition to extra LEDs).

With respect to claims 6 and 7, Mueller, Colorado and Dowling disclose, the system of claim 5 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said three LEDs each emit red, green and blue light (para. 57).

With respect to claims 33-36 and 71-74, as these claims are identical to those previously rejected, specifically claims 4-7, claims 33-36 and 71-74 are rejected on the same merits shown above in their identical claims.

With respect to claim 99, Dowling discloses, a method to establish visual, electronic communication (fig. 2a/b), highlighting information/events, wherein LED modules (4 in fig. 1) are displaying related light signals having defined properties (brightness/strobe time/change time etc.) representing said different information/events (para. 69 for example) comprising:

providing an integrated circuit comprising an interface (1 in fig. 1), a memory (6 in fig. 1), a sequencer (2 in fig. 1), a LED driver unit connected to LEDs (3 in fig. 1), and one or more LED modules (4 in fig. 1);

determine the information to be visually highlighted (para. 92);

define the kind of highlighting of the information selected above (selection of a program; para. 65);

compose the sequencer steps according to the definitions of the two steps above (selection of the mode/program operating in as well as the parameters listed in figs. 2a/b);

if said composing software is built into the phone store the sequences in said memory (para. 52);

ready for operation (figs. 2a/b).

Dowling does not **explicitly** disclose, that the integrated circuit comprises a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed or wherein said arrangement of one or more LED modules comprises more than one LED each.

Colorado discloses, a system to perform a light show (fig. 7), wherein LED modules (104-106 in fig. 4; col. 4, lines 42-46) are displaying related light beams having defined properties (illumination patterns; 108 in fig. 4), wherein said properties have been defined prior to performing said light show (clear from fig. 4; col. 4, lines 26-28), is comprising:

- an integrated circuit comprising:
 - a memory to store the information about the properties of said beams to be displayed (154 in fig. 4, for example; col. 2, lines 53-67)
 - a processor (176 in fig. 5, for example) to control three LED power supplies;
 - a power supply unit, comprising a power supply for each color of LED modules able to control the intensity of light of each color of LED modules (col. 4, lines 44-47).

Dowling and Colorado are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely LED control circuitry.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include Dowling's memory in his integrated circuit, as taught by Colorado.

The motivation for doing so would have been the well-known benefit of decreasing the manufacturing steps necessary to create the device.

Mueller discloses, a LED driving system wherein an arrangement of LED modules (120, 140, 160 in fig. 1) comprises more than one LED each (col. 3, lines 30-34).

Mueller, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor namely, LED drivers and control circuitry.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include numerous LEDs in each module.

The motivation for doing so would have been to increase the intensity of the LED display (Dowling; para. 89).

With respect to claims 100 and 102-106, Dowling, Colorado and Mueller disclose, the method of claim 99 (see above).

Dowling further discloses, wherein said related light signals representing said different information/events are displayed using lights, different colors (para. 69), different brightness (para. 57), a flashing interval (speed up / slow down in fig. 2b), and an assignment to specific positions (para. 118; note the numerous examples throughout Dowling, as well as the programs in fig. 2a/b).

11. Claims 9-10, 38-39 and 76-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and further in view of Tokimoto et al. (US 6,690,341).

With respect to claims 9 and 10, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 8 (see above), wherein said PWM drivers are capable of varying the intensity of the LEDs to generate a wide gamut of colors (Dowling; para. 57).

Neither Dowling nor Colorado expressly disclose, that 4-bit drivers are used therefore enabling 4096 colors to be displayed.

Tokimoto discloses, a LED display system (fig. 1) wherein a 4-bit driver (15 in fig. 5) is used therefore enabling 4096 colors (col. 3, lines 59-62).

Dowling, Colorado and Tokimoto are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor, namely control circuitry for LED display systems comprising RGB LEDs.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to drive the LEDs of Dowling with 4-bit drivers enabling 4096 colors as taught by Tokimoto.

The motivation for doing so would have been to enable a wide gamut of colors thus allowing more accurate image reproduction.

With respect to claims 38-39 and 76-77, as these claims are identical to those previously rejected, specifically claims 9-10, claims 38-39 and 76-77 are rejected on the same merits shown above in their identical claims.

12. Claims 16, 47 and 85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and further in view of Nishimura et al. (US 2003/013484).

With respect to claim 16, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 1 (see above), wherein said LED driver unit is controlling the transition between different colors of a LED module (Dowling; figs. 2a/b).

Neither Dowling nor Colorado expressly disclose the use of a flash mode where the maximum brightness is obtained followed by a set brightness.

Nishimura discloses, a LED driver (127 in fig. 15) that uses a "flash" mode at turn on point of time wherein a LED (137 in fig. 15) is turned on initially to its maximum

brightness followed quickly by the set brightness (paras. 169, 174; also note the drive voltage for the LED in fig. 20).

Nishimura, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, driver circuitry and methods of driving LEDs.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to operate the LEDs of Dowling, in a flash mode as taught by Nishimura.

The motivation for doing so would have been to illuminate the image field prior to taking a picture with a camera.

With respect to claims 47 and 85, as these claims are identical to those previously rejected, specifically claim 16, claims 47 and 85 are rejected on the same merits shown above in their identical claims.

13. Claims 24-25, 55-56 and 93-94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and further in view of Sasaki et al. (US 6,404,139).

With respect to claims 24 and 25, Dowling and Colorado discloses, the system of claim 23 (see above).

Neither Colorado nor Dowling expressly disclose, wherein nine output pins are arranged and controlled by a multiplexer arrangement.

Sasaki discloses, a multiplexer arrangement (fig. 5/6) that is similar to the Applicant's multiplexer arrangement, upon use of the 20 LED device (fig. 5/6), it is clear that nine output pins (5 columns, 4 rows) would be used.

Sasaki, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, driver circuitry and methods of driving LEDs.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to address the LED modules of Dowling and Colorado as taught by Sasaki.

The motivation for doing so would have been the decreased circuitry necessary to individually address the devices.

With respect to claims 55-56 and 93-94, as these claims are identical to those previously rejected, specifically claims 24-25, claims 55-56 and 93-94 are rejected on the same merits shown above in their identical claims.

14. Claim 64 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and further in view of Kitano et al. (US 2003/0216151).

With respect to claim 64, Dowling and Colorado discloses, the system of claim 61 (see above).

Neither Colorado nor Dowling expressly disclose, that the LED modules are located on the sides of the phone.

Kitano discloses, a phone system (fig. 1) having LED modules (11 in fig. 1) that are located on the sides of the phone system (note the abstract; para. 12, and claim 2).

Kitano, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, driver circuitry and methods of driving LEDs.

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At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the LED modules of Dowling and Colorado on the phone as taught by Kitano.

The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the LEDs to be quickly and easily viewable by the user.

15. Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and further in view of Kota et al. (US 7,003,318).

With respect to claim 66, Dowling and Colorado disclose, the system of claim 65 (see above).

Neither Colorado nor Dowling expressly disclose, that the LED modules are located on the back of the phone.

Kota discloses, a phone system (fig. 1) having LED modules (105 in fig. 1b) that are located on the back of the mobile phone (seems clear from figs. 1a-c).

Kota, Colorado and Dowling are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, driver circuitry and methods of driving LEDs.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to place the LED modules of Dowling and Colorado on the phone as taught by Kota.

The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the LEDs to be quickly and easily viewable by the user.

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16. Claim 101 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and Mueller et al. (US 6,016,038) and further in view of Tokimoto et al. (US 6,690,341).

With respect to claim 101, Dowling, Colorado and Mueller disclose, the method of claim 100 (see above), wherein said PWM drivers are capable of varying the intensity of the LEDs to generate a wide gamut of colors (Dowling; para. 57).

Neither Colorado, Mueller nor Dowling expressly disclose, that 4-bit drivers are used therefore enabling 4096 colors to be displayed.

Tokimoto discloses, a LED display system (fig. 1) wherein a 4-bit driver (15 in fig. 5) is used therefore enabling 4096 colors (col. 3, lines 59-62).

Dowling, Colorado, Mueller and Tokimoto are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor, namely control circuitry for LED display systems comprising RGB LEDs.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to drive the LEDs of Dowling, Colorado and Mueller with 4-bit drivers enabling 4096 colors as taught by Tokimoto.

The motivation for doing so would have been to enable a wide gamut of colors thus allowing more accurate image reproduction.

17. Claim 107 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dowling et al. (US 2002/0070688) in view of Colorado (US 7,016,701) and Mueller et al. (US 6,016,038) and further in view of Nishimura et al. (US 2003/013484).

With respect to claim 107, Dowling, Colorado and Mueller disclose, the system of claim 106 (see above), wherein said LED driver unit is controlling the transition between different colors of a LED module (Dowling; figs. 2a/b).

Neither Colorado, Mueller nor Dowling expressly disclose the use of a flash mode where the maximum brightness is obtained followed by a set brightness.

Nishimura discloses, a LED driver (127 in fig. 15) that uses a "flash" mode at turn on point of time wherein a LED (137 in fig. 15) is turned on initially to its maximum brightness followed quickly by the set brightness (paras. 169, 174; also note the drive voltage for the LED in fig. 20).

Nishimura, Colorado, Mueller and Dowling are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, driver circuitry and methods of driving LEDs.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to operate the LEDs of Dowling, Colorado and Mueller, in a flash mode as taught by Nishimura.

The motivation for doing so would have been to illuminate the image field prior to taking a picture with a camera.

Conclusion

18. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Will L. Boddie whose telephone number is (571) 272-0666. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 - 4:30 EST.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Wlb
6/26/07



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